

POETRY.

FROM THE VIRGINIAN.

The morning's rays upon the mountain,
Beam and glow like childhood's truth;
The morning's rays dance o'er the fountain,
Like pleasure dazzling joyous youth.
The smiling scene is soft and bright,
And should some lingering tear delay,
The glowing heart sends forth its light,
To gold and warm that tear away.

The evening's beam upon the mountain,
Painting, finds no power to save;
The evening's beam dyes on the fountain,
And darkly rolls the morn'ning wave,
Even so with age—its joys depart,
With all the hopes of happy years;
Its light all gone—the dark'ning heart,
Is glittering cold in sorrow's tears.

Yet oft at eve along the mountain,
Breezes whisper soft and sweet;
And oft at eve upon the fountain,
Silvery moon-beams chastely meet.
And thus to age some hovering power,
May breathe its mild and cordial balm;
May cheer its threatening sunset hour
With light more holy, pure and calm.

FERGUS.

MISCELLANY.

Irish Travelling.—The first day of our journey passed over without much event; but we derived sufficient amusement from the peculiarities of the carman, a mobhead, lark-limbed beauty, whose clothes were so ragged that as he strode along, with his coat, shirt, and breeches fluttering behind him, he put us in mind of a persevering ship making its way against a headwind. This gentleman never whipped his horses when they were low-spirited and lazy, but reasoned with them, as though Gulliver, or intelligent Christian beings. 'Arrah Barney,' he'd say to the leader, 'arn't you a pretty spalpeen to suffer himself? Haven't I set you before him as an example? Have you any art to forget a friend because you don't see him. Oh! had luck to your failings! Arrah, Teddy, (to the other) don't you see, my darling, what Barney is at? he wants to run away from you, and git to the little sheepeen-house half a mile off, and ate up all your corn before you come. Hurry, hurry, or devil the mouthful will he have you? Strange as it may seem, the addresses produced the desired effect; and Barney and Teddy, as shaggy as a pair of lions, would pluck up courage, and pull along like a couple of camels. Observing that one of them was lame, we noticed this to their owner, as an infringement of our contract. 'Lame, your honor?' he replied 'no such thing—The boy's quite perfect; only, you see it's a way he has of resting one leg till the other three are tired.'—*Bernard's Retrospections.*

Theatrical Sympathy.—We frequently in the course of our attendance on the drama, meet with occurrences, which reflect equal credit on the sympathetic feeling of the auditors and the skill of the actors. Such a circumstance originated on Monday evening during the representation of William Tell. At that critical and interesting moment when the Swiss hero, as the only chance of saving his son's life, accedes to the inhuman proposition of shooting an apple from his head; Gesler, the Austrian Governor, with fiendish malevolence, picks the smallest fruit from the basket, saying, "thy skill will be the greater if thou hit'st it." An honest hearted countryman, upon the excitement threw an apple of the largest size on the stage, exclaiming "curse it give the fellow a fair chance." *Cour. & Eng.*

We observe in some of our papers a caution to the public against using water pails or buckets painted inside with white lead. It is said that the water after standing some time in one of these vessels imbibes a portion of the deleterious qualities of the lead, & its use is attended with dangerous effects upon the system. Most of the pails sold at the stores are thus painted.—*Lan. Jour.*

The Wheeling Compiler, on the authority of recent experience by some of the shop keepers of that place, recommends the use of hog's lard, in lumps, as a substitute for sperm oil. The light afforded by it is said to be fully equal to, and is much cheaper than that of sperm oil. The discovery is not a new one.

Some idea of the change in the temperature of seasons, which has taken place in this quarter since 1745, may be formed from the fact, that on the first of November of that year, boys were skating on the river Schuylkill, and the Delaware was frozen over to Burlington in one night. *Phil. Inq.*

At the close of the American revolution, when Washington took leave of Lafayette, his parting words were—"You have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in America, now go to France and set up for yourself!"

Three citizens of Bedford county, Va., heretofore of respectable families, and one of them a Justice of the Peace, have been arrested, on a charge of having defrauded the United States, by forging documents in the names of Revolutionary Soldiers, and drawing pensions on them.

Pride frequently keeps us in ignorance.
A Persian philosopher being asked how he had acquired so much knowledge, answered, "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions where I was ignorant."

For Sale or Rent.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of HENRY HOKK, sen deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 18th day of December next*, on the premises,

A HOUSE, & part of a lot of ground, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, and fronting on East York-street, bounded on the West by a lot of Adam Swope, and on the East by part of the Estate of the said Henry Hoke, deceased—late part of the Estate of the said Testator. The Building is of Stone, two-story, and is large and commodious. There is an excellent frame Stable, a stone back Kitchen, and a good well of water on the premises. A title will be made, and possession given on the first day of April next.

G. SMYSER, Executor.

Nov. 30.

If not sold, the Property will be offered for Rent on said day.

Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 1st day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, (late the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased,) containing

170 ACRES;

about 80 or 90 of which are cleared; 15 acres of Meadow—the remainder in excellent Timber. There are on the premises,

three Dwelling houses, with Barns, Stables, and other Out-Buildings; two elegant springs of water; and two fine Orchards.

The above Property will suit to be divided into three parts; and will be sold thus divided, or altogether, so as to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

Will be Offered for Sale, at the same time and place,

A Lot of Ground,

In Mummaburg, containing 2½ Acres. Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known on the day of sale, by

MICHAEL PLUM, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 30.

If the first described property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

Farms for Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 10th day of December next*, on the premises,

A FARM

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO,

On *Saturday the 11th of December next*, On the premises,

A FARM

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two-story

Log House, good Barn, a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Nov. 9.

If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED, by Public Vendue.

FOR RENT,

BERMUDLIN CREEK Woolen Factory.

NOW in possession of Wm. ELLIS, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, about 5 miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) Attached to the above Establishment is about

200 Acres of Land;

with plenty of Fruit Trees, both Apple and Peach. The Machinery is in good order, and will suit for either MANUFACTURING, or common Country FULLING and WOOL CARDING.

A good workman can have a generous bargain of the above, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Petersburg, York Springs.

THOMAS STEPHENS.

Nov. 23.

Er'r in part of J. Stephens, dec'd.

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT **CLARKSON'S,**

And see a very handsome and large assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

Nov. 23.

JUST RECEIVED.

AN ACT

To regulate Inns & Taverns.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County have directed the publication of the two following sections of the "Act to regulate Inns and Taverns," for the information of those concerned:—

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no persons after the first of January next, shall be licensed by any court of quarter sessions or mayor's court within this commonwealth, to keep an Inn or Tavern, unless recommended by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township in which the said Inn is proposed to be kept, who shall certify that the person so recommended is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of the said courts, and it is hereby enjoined upon them, to license no more inns or taverns within their respective jurisdictions, than shall in their opinion be necessary, to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, nor then, unless upon the face of the certificate and petition, or from their own knowledge, or upon the evidence by them sought for and obtained, they shall be satisfied of the fitness of the person applying, and the sufficiency of the accommodations.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

MATHEW TAG.

TO THE LOVERS OF DRY FEET. WATER PROOF BOOTS & SHOES.

DANIEL BALDWIN, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has made himself acquainted with the process of rendering

BOOTS and SHOES, WATER PROOF, either of Leather, Buck-skin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured excellent workmen; and will be enabled to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. His shop is next door to Mr. Smyser's, in York-street.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Shoemaking business is wanted as above. Advantageous terms will be offered, if immediate application is made.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23.

Coopering.

JOHN FREYBURGER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels.

MEAT VESSELS, &c. either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City with a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, embracing every variety of

Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Glass, & Queensware, &c. &c. &c.

which, from the advantageous terms on which they were purchased, he will be enabled to sell as low or lower than any other establishment in the country. He invites the public to call and examine his goods.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late A Firm of FAHNESTOCK and BITTINGER, either by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the *first day of January next*—or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. It is hoped all persons concerned will avail themselves of this Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

York Springs, Nov. 23.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 18th of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D Newman, Jacob Hartman and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Collins.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Douglass, David Snyder and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Spring-house, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *George Thornton, deceased.*

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of December next*, to wit:

The account of Jacob Ernst, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Harman, deceased.

The account of Peter Lowbaugh, surviving Executor of the Estate of Andrew Lowbaugh, deceased.

The account of James McCosh, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Walker, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Ehrehart, Administrator of the Estate of John Ehrhart, deceased.

The account of George Guinn, Executor of the Estate of David Horner, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of William Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of John Plum and Michael Plum, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Abraham Geise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Piper, deceased.

The account of Moses McIlvain, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew McIlvain, deceased.

ALSO,

The account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Euphemia Helm; and

The account of Geo. Troile, Guardian of Elias Helm.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, Jr. late of Berlin, Adams county, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold, on *Friday the 17th of December next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

THE FARM

on which the Subscriber lives, consisting of

One Hundred Acres;

a good proportion of Meadow and of Timber-land—the Timber of an excellent quality. It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish: the Subscriber has determined to sell.

ROBERT S. GRIER.

Liberty township, Adams county, Nov. 15.

Billsburg and Berlin

TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners give Notice, that Books will be opened to receive subscriptions for a TURNPIKE from Billsburg, York county, to Berlin, Adams county, Pa. on the *15th day of December next*, and to continue for 5 days, at the following places, viz.

At the house of Michael Hoover, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; Martin Carl's, in Frankforton, York county; Joseph Carl's, in Abbottstown, Adams county; Joseph Miller's, in Berlin, Adams county; and at John Blair, jr's, in Hanover, York county.

ROBERT BRYSON, Sec'y.

Nov. 16.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'N. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of **JERSEY WINDOW GLASS**, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of **VIALS & BOTTLES**, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS, Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted).

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman, Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER, OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day, embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

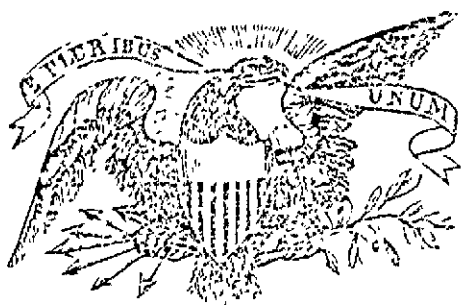
The annual price will be \$1 25, if paid within six months; \$1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square; larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15.

Subscriptions for the above Paper received at this Office.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, DEC. 14.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. T. H. Crawford, for the Message of the President, and the accompanying documents; and to our Representatives at Harrisburg, for the Governor's Message—both very promptly forwarded to us.

By the aid of a supplement (containing advertisements) and the use of small type, we have been enabled to lay before our readers this week, the Message of the President of the U. States, in full—and have a little room to spare. It is much longer than any one which has preceded it; and much too long for the *Readers* and the Public. If the argumentative parts had been communicated through some other channel, and the Message been what it ought to be, a fair and plain exposition of the state of the country, and the situation of our affairs at home and abroad, it would, in our opinion, have been much more acceptable—but these “long-garbs” are an insufferable bore. At least in the estimation of many a Printer's Devil, in 7 by 9 establishments, whose eyes have been bleared in the endeavor to “get them out,” before they became John Thompson's news.

The Message of the Governor has been received; but its length puts it out of our power to crowd it in this week. We are the rather reconciled to this—as “Old Hickory's” will be about as much as our readers can well manage in one week.

The Governor's Message is a very sensible document. He comes out boldly in favor of Internal Improvement, the Tariff, and a liberal and enlightened system of Education. He states that there are now 406 miles of canal in the State, into which the water has been admitted—and that in January next, there will be 20 more—which will make 426 miles of inland navigation made by the State, in addition to 302 miles of canal already in operation belonging to private companies—making altogether 728 miles of canal navigation within the limits of the State! The whole cost of the Canals, &c. he estimates at \$10,800,000; and thinks it will require between 2 and 3 millions more to finish what has been contemplated. The receipts into the State Treasury, for the past year, have exceeded those of 1829, by \$25,315 77.—But we shall lay the whole of his message before our readers next week.

The President has explicitly laid before the American people, in his Message, his views with respect to the Indians—that the General Government has not a right to protect them against the oppressive laws of the States within whose prescribed limits any tribe may be located—and says it is the duty of every good man to urge them to remove! And has it come to this! Must our national honor be lost sight of—solemn treaties be broken—disgrace certain, inevitable, and just, be entailed upon our posterity, to gratify the notions of a few “clothed with a little brief authority!” God forbid. We trust there is a redeeming spirit in the nation—which will yet save us from deep and lasting dishonor! He calls the Cherokees, amongst others, “a few wandering savages!” They are such savages, as may put white men to the blush—and in the piety of many of them, the “civilized Christian” might find an example worthy to be imitated.

Because some of our young men voluntarily seek their fortunes in the far West, leaving friends and kindred behind—therefore the poor Indian, who has just emerged from the darkness of his barbarism, into the light of civilization and comfort, must be forced from the home of his fathers by tyranny and oppression, in the face of solemn treaty and pledged national honor—and if a tear is shed over his hapless fate, it is called false humanity! And this is to be the established doctrine of the day—and the principle upon which our Government is to be administered, with respect to these unfortunate red men! Heaven grant, that deserved judgments may be averted from our country!

The President is out again upon the Bank of the U. States. We had thought the marked disapprobation of this part of his first Message, shown by many of his friends last winter, would have shut his mouth upon that subject; but it appears his “whistles are up.”—“We rather guess,” as the Yankees say, that he will get another setting down this winter. Experience has shown the utility of this establishment so completely, that the good sense of the country will set at defiance even Executive dictation upon this subject.

We regret to find, that the “Cranial” is endeavoring to make the Inquiry question appear to be agreed by a combination of anti-slavery and Claymen—and brought forward to meet up a “political even agent.” We had hoped there would be but one opinion in our country in regard to the Inquiry question, and that one, in favor of preserving

our national escutcheon unpolluted by the foul stain of plighted faith violated, and solemn obligations broken—that petty, groveling, “party feelings” would be merged in the cause of humanity and justice; but we are sorry to find our error. For ourselves, we declare, most explicitly, that nothing like a desire to procure the elevation of any man, or any party, has had any effect in determining our course of conduct with respect to the Indians—it has proceeded from what we conceived was due to the pure and holy cause of right, justice, humanity, and national honor; but we care not, when we feel ourselves in the right, whose banner streams over our opponents, or what battle cry is raised by them, should it even be “Jackson to the rescue.”

This day an Election is to take place (by our Legislature) of an U. S. Senator, in the room of Mr. Marks, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.—Messrs. McKean, Buchanan, Ingersoll, Hawkins, Stevenson, McCroery, Irwin, Conlter, and Denny, have been nominated in Senate. It is thought the first named gentleman, (who is at present the Secretary of the Commonwealth) will be the person chosen.

Mr. HENRY WELSH has purchased the interest of Jesse Miller, Esq. in the Harrisburg “Reporter”—and is now sole editor and proprietor of that establishment.

A most tremendous gale was experienced in the Chesapeake Bay, on the 5th and 6th inst. which did considerable damage to the shipping. The Steamboat Pocahontas encountered it, and rode it out in comparative safety, although the sea was making a breach over her for twenty-eight hours! The injury received by her was trifling—considering the violence of the gale, which was such, as to tear off the canvass floor-cloth, which covered the deck!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 7, 1830.

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, the Senate was organized, 28 members present.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when it appeared that WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, of Greene, was unanimously re-elected.

After taking the chair, Mr. Hawkins delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN.—For this renewed evidence of your kindness and partiality, I feel under the highest obligation. To discharge the duties of this situation to your entire satisfaction, without more time for reflection and practice, is what I apprehend will not be expected.—Few men could enter upon the performance of the important duties assigned to me, without some embarrassment and self-distrust, and still fewer without committing some mistakes. It is a duty, however, which I owe to you, as well as to myself, to exert my best efforts.—In endeavoring to do this, gentlemen, permit me to request your usual liberality, and to express my most anxious hopes that your deliberations may be conducted in harmony and in the spirit of mutual forbearance and good will, and that they may tend to promote the best interests of the State. And be assured, gentlemen, that next to a faithful discharge of my official duty, it shall be the highest object of my ambition, to render you general satisfaction. Should I fail in this, I beg of you, gentlemen, to attribute it to the head and not to the heart.

Accept, gentlemen, the tribute of my sincere gratitude.

The usual oaths of office were administered to the Speaker by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution, directing the Clerk to pay the accounts of the Senators, for postage on letters received and sent during the session.—Passed, 21 to 7.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the following standing Committees were appointed.

On Accounts—Messrs. Logan, Blythe, Boyd, Meehling, Jackson, of Huntingdon.

Claims—Scott, Krepps, Sullivan, Blythe, Reiff.

Judiciary system—King, Anthony, Packer, Miller, Burden.

Militia system—Ringland, Cunningham, Robinson, Piper, Logan.

Banks—Kerlin, Blythe, Krepps, Houston, Taylor.

Education—Anthony, Sullivan, Jackson, of Chester, Fullerton, Morris.

Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Brown, Cunningham, Drumheller, Anthony, Hassinger.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Krepps, Bertolet, Wilber, Drumheller, Robinson.

Election Districts—Reiff, Taylor, Storer, Jackson, of Huntingdon, Houston.

To compare bills, &c.—Krebs, Piper, Bertolet, Miller, Robinson.

On Vice and Immorality—Sullivan, Fullerton, Jackson, of Chester, Drumheller, Blythe.

Corporations—Wise, Sullivan, Miller, Hassinger, Storer.

Estates and Executors—Morris, Wise, Reiff, Ringland, King.

State Library—Burden, Piper, Wilcox.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 7, 1830.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M. by Mr. Reporter, when the Election Returns and credentials were read by the Clerk, and the members answered to their names.

Ninety-six members were present, and four absent.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of a speaker upon counting the votes.

Frank Pick Smith had 70 votes.

Nor Middleworth (anti-slavery) 24 votes.

Mr. Smith voted for John Reporter, and Mr. Middleworth voted for John Gohardt.

The Speaker was handed to the Chair, by Messrs. Galtbraith and Barlow, after which he delivered the following address.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

On rising to turn to you my sincere thanks for the honor just conferred on me, by your suffrages, I confess I feel some embarrassment, when I reflect on the nature of the trust reposed in the situation of the presiding

officer of this House: and on the promptness of intellect, the equanimity, the sound discrimination, and the persevering assiduity which are requisite to its correct and useful performance.

In the language of the Constitution, I will perform my duty with fidelity; and will, in the discharge of those functions confided to me, under that sacred instrument, by the rules which have been formally adopted, and by the Legislative usages which immemorial custom has sanctioned, use my utmost endeavors, and exert every faculty of my mind, to facilitate business, to preserve order in the House, and decorum in debate, to promote the public good, and to render myself worthy of your confidence. Fidelity as the human understanding is, I may commit many unintentional errors for which I claim your indulgence.

I would say a word on the subject of order. Whilst deliberating on the diversified and important topics which will necessarily be presented, for discussion and examination, to us, as the representatives of a free enlightened and prosperous community, a strict adherence to order is of the utmost importance. It is the means, not only of expediting the business of legislation, but of promoting the convenience and ease of the legislator, whose primary duty it should be to bestow on it at least a moderate share of his attention.

We owe, Gentlemen, to ourselves, a duty of an interesting character. Associated as we will be, for several months, in ties of the closest intimacy, as members of a co-ordinate branch of the legislature to which is entrusted the rights and interests of the people, and zealously concentrating our labors and our energies for the promotion of their welfare and happiness, let us not forget, in our frequent intercourse, to calculate and cherish for each other, those social and benignant feelings of friendship, candor, politeness and forbearance, by the exercise of which our session will be characterized as one of calm deliberation, harmony and usefulness.

Mr. Banks was called on by the Speaker to administer the oaths, and after it had been done, the members were respectively sworn or affirmed.

Wednesday, December 8.

Mr. Buttz offered a resolution directing the clerk to furnish each member and officer of the house with three daily newspapers, during the session.

Mr. Slemmer moved to strike out three and insert two, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted, Yeas 63, Nays 30.

Mr. Frick offered a resolution relative to the payment of the postage on letters and documents sent, and letters received. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Frick, Waugh, Bastress, Alexander, Middleworth, Plummer, Butts, Brown and Read, of Susquehanna, participated, the resolution was adopted, Yeas 78, Nays 18.

At 12 o'clock the Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the message from the Governor, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Alexander 1000 copies were ordered to be printed in the English, and on motion of Mr. Frick 300 copies in the German language.

Messrs. Waugh, Bastress, Black, Pettit, and Read of Susquehanna, were appointed a committee to arrange the various items of the Governor's message.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.

The following is the result of the election, yesterday, for officers and printers of the legislature:

SENATE.

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Clerk, who nominated as his assistant LAWRENCE L. MINOR, of Greene county.

HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal, HUGH HAMILTON & Son Printers of the Bills.

HENRY RUBY, Printer of the German Journal.

JOSEPH BLACK, Sergeant-at-arms, and ROBERT DICKEY, Door-keeper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Clerk.

HENRY WELSH, Printer of the English Journal, HUGH HAMILTON & Son, Printers of the Bills.

JACOB BAAB, Printer of the German Journal.

JAMES SMITH, Sergeant-at-arms, and THOMAS WALLACE, Door-keeper.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress organized themselves on the 6th; and on the following day, the Message of the President was delivered. 6000 copies of which were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Nothing transpired of interest in either House, until Thursday last, when Mr. Hoffman submitted a series of resolutions in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, referring the various subjects contained in the President's Message, to the usual committees. To the one which proposed to refer the subject of the U. S. Bank to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Wayne moved an amendment, that it be submitted to a select committee. An interesting discussion arose out of this motion, in which Messrs. Wayne, Hoffman, Taylor, Davis, (of S. C.) and Cambreleng took part. The proposition was ultimately negatived, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 105 to 67.

The National Journal remarks on this matter as follows:

“Hostility to the U. States’ Bank has exhibited itself early at this Session, and has spent itself as rapidly. Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, made a very determined effort yesterday to take the subject out of the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, and to obtain the appointment of a committee more favorable to the views of Mr. Van Buren and the President. The attempt was urged with great zeal, and was advocated on the ground that respect to the President required that his recommendation should not again be sent to a committee which had already reported against it. But it was urged with more success, that respect to the character of a standing committee, whose report was as yet undelivered by the House, forbade the reference of the same subject to a select committee, which would have to render the report already made. A majority of the whole House decided against such an irregular and disrespectful procedure; and many, whose opinions on the subject of the removal of the present Charter are as yet unsettled, objected to the motion of Mr. Wayne on the ground that the agitation of the question at this time is premature. Mr. Cambreleng thought it would be early enough to go into the question, when the Bank shall have come to the House with a petition for a renewal of its charter. We are glad this early decision

has been made, as it may have the effect of quieting much apprehension, and of putting an end to mischievous speculations.”

The National Intelligencer says:

“It is hoped that the vote in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, having reference to the U. S. Bank, will have the effect to arrest the panic caused, first, by anticipation of what would be said of the Bank in the message of the President, and increased by the reality of it. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday says, that after the arrival of the President's message in that City, one hundred shares of the U. S. Bank Stock were sold at 123 dollars per share. A few days ago it was selling at 130! A few days hence it will mount again. The Inquirer remarks, very justly, ‘This depreciation is surely premature: no sort of danger is to be apprehended. The holders of the stock should beware of the “tricks of the trade.”’

The Commercial Treaty concluded with the Turkish government during the late summer, and the Treaty lately made with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, were submitted to the Senate on Thursday last, by the President.

On Tuesday last, the following standing committees were organized, in the Senate:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, King.

Finance—Smith of Md., Smith of S. C., Silsbee, King, Johnston.

Commerce—Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.

Manufactures—Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.

Agriculture—Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, Seymour.

Military Affairs—Benton, Barnard, Troop, Naudain, Iredell.

The Militia—Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, Bibb.

Naval Affairs—Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, Webster.

Public Lands—Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, Sprague.

Private Land Claims—Kane, Burnet, Poin-dexter, Grundy, Naudain.

Indian Affairs—White, Troop, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.

Claims—Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, Brown.

The Judiciary—Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

Post Office & Post Roads—Grundy, Bur-net, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.

Pensions—Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.

The District of Columbia—Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.

The Contingent Fund—Iredell, Willey, Baker.

Canals & Rail Roads—Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, Poin-dexter.

Dec. 10.—In the House of Representatives the Standing Committees were appointed as follow: There were about thirty resolutions offered and adopted, but none of them were of such importance as to demand specific notice.

On Elections.—Alston, Randolph, Coleman, Tucker, Claiborne, Johnston of Tenn. and Beckman.

On Ways and Means.—McDuffie, Ver-planck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmer, Over-ton, and Alexander.

On Claims.—Whitlsey, Williams, McCoy, Barber of Conn. McIntire, Ramsey and Lee.

On Commerce.—Cambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Loyal, and Lamar.

On the Public Lands.—Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irwin of Ohio, and Clay.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—John-son, of Ky. Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russel, McCroery, and Lent.

The District of Columbia.—Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ilicic, and Sumner.

The Judiciary.—Buchanan, Davis of S. C. Ellsworth, Daniel, White of Lou. Foster, and Gordon.

Revolutionary Claims.—Burgess, Dickinson, Wingate, Yancey, De Witt, Brown, and Crane.

Public Expenditures.—Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer of Md. Thompson of Ohio, and Norton.

Private Land Claims.—Sterigere, Nuck-olls, Pettis, Baylor, Denny, and Draper.

Manufactures.—Mallory, Stanberry, Condict, Irwin of Pa. Monell, Barbour of Va. and Huntington.

Agriculture.—Spencer, Roane, Wilson, Rose, Smith of Pa. Standifer, and Chandler.

Indian Affairs.—Bell, Lumkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, & Lewis.

Military Affairs.—Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair of S. C. Mitchell, and Speight.

Naval Affairs.—Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White of N. Y. and Anderson.

Foreign Affairs.—Archer, Everett of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

The Territories.—Clarke, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, and W. B. Shepard.

Military Pensions.—Trezzant, Leconte, Chilton, Hammons, Boeck, Ford, and Beckman.

Revised and unfinished Business.—Pierce, Read, and Pierson.

Accounts.—Maxwell of N. Y. Swan, and Broadhead.

The following are the Select Committees of the House:

Internal Improvement.—Hemphill, Mercer, Blair of Tenn. Haynes, Letcher, Vin-ton, and Craig.

The Surplus Revenue.—Polk, Patton, Fry, Earle, Jarvis, Leavitt, and Evans of Maine.

Election of President and Vice President.—McDuffie, Coke, Sanford, Stephens, Hughes, Green, and Rencher.

It is painful to have such repeated evidences of the instability of public affairs in the Governments of South America. A letter from Buenos Ayres, published in the Journal of Commerce, under date of Sept. 24, says:—“We have every appearance of another revolution, which most likely will take place in less than two months. There is a wide set of people governing here at present, and we are under no apprehensions of a worse Government than we have now.” The writer of this seems to console himself with the reflection that when things come to the worst they must mend. We doubt, by the way, whether it is altogether safe for the writer to publish opinions so freely expressed in casual conversation.

—Nat. Int.

The President's message was brought to Baltimore, in the short space of two hours and eight minutes, or at the rate of seventeen miles an hour.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY!

The New-York Courier announces the marriage of Lucinda Morgan, (wife of him, whose abduction has made so much noise in the country,) to George W. Harris (a MA-SON!) They were married in Batavia, N. Y. on last Tuesday week, by the Rev. Simon Cummings.

The Richmond papers announce the death of the “distinguished Ex-Governor of Virginia, W. M. B. GILES,” on the 4th inst. aged about 69 years.

PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Dec. 11.			
Flour,	5 06	Oats,	31
Wheat, (red)	97	Whiskey,	25
“ (white)	1 05	Apple Brandy,	24
Corn,	56	Plaster,	4 25
Rye,	59	Flaxseed,	1 18

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburg, held on Saturday evening the 4th inst. at the house of Mrs. Winrot, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of the Indians within the limits of Georgia, and of devising means to have a proper expression of public sentiment relative to the oppressive measures which are in exercise towards them—Jons F. MacFARLANE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Bt. Gilbert appointed Secretary.

It was, on motion,
Resolved, That it be recommended to the Citizens of Adams county, who are opposed to the unjust and oppressive acts which are now in progress towards the Cherokees and other tribes of Indians, to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. to adopt such measures as they may conceive most proper to have the public feeling fairly expressed upon this subject.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE Secretaries of the different Sunday Schools in connection with the Adams County Sunday School Union, are desired to present their annual reports to the Subscriber, before the Second Monday of January next.

Those Schools not in connection with the Union, would confer a favor, also, by furnishing a similar statement—that as correct a report, as possible, of the state of Sunday School Instruction in this County, may be laid before the American S. S. Union.

ROBERT G. HARPER,

Secretary A. C. S. S. Union.

Dec. 14.

3t

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Reading township, about the 1st of October last, a Light Brindled HEIFER, supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Dec. 14.

3t

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 1st of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

G. COWNOVER, Capt.

Dec. 14.

tp

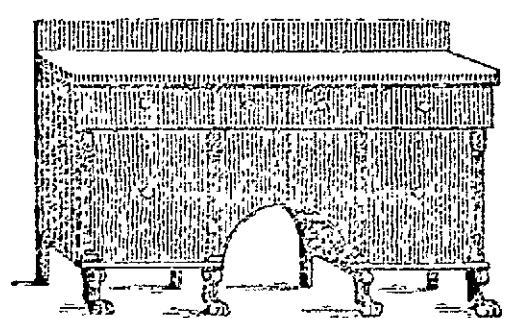
Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 1st of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each member provided with twelve rounds of blank cartridges.

Dec. 14.

tp

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are CASH, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

PUBLISHED

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

(Continued from 4th Page.)

What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive republic, studied with cities, towns, and prosperous farms, embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry can create, occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion?

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the Westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South & West, by a fair exchange, and at the expense of the U. States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope, where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, & almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more settling to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one, of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, & Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties, that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished. It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits.

When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States, and Indians within their limits, are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess, by virtue of their sovereign power, within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and, by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests. The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. The authority having thus entire passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection, does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it thus presents the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of

Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people. The difficulties of a more expeditious adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole, others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, & to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood. It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by the influence of interests and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material, and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the U. States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, it is doubtless owing to an increase of manufactures and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance, alone, ought to be protected; of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute, to justify a general taxation; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures, for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session. The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff, with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were justly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection, would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed.

What is inculcated more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried. I am well aware, that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government, & pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the Treasury during the present year will amount to \$24,161,018, which will exceed by about \$300,000 the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at \$13,742,311; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been \$11,354,630; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1831, of \$4,819,781.

In connection with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of the public debts. The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing; and, aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points, and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merch-

and the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to the report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies. Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith transmitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer, for a knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention & care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on your maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of the Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired. The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail, in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, by an increase in the accommodation of stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulations, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the efficiency of the funds of the Department, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the U. States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This solicited the establishment of the office of Solicitor in the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties.

But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supercede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the U. States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the question so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service, not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General. But, independently of those considerations, this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted such an organization, no longer exists.

The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General at the head of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet

received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On the different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees, and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Resides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the selection of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other territories of the U. States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation; as one object of which, I beg leave to recall to your attention the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principle involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the U. States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to this subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the danger which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the U. States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a Bank of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks, while the Bank of the U. States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modification of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form, without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalled in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following correspondence has been communicated to the Georgia Legislature, by the Governor of the State:

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Milledgeville, Nov. 30.

I transmit to both houses of the General Assembly, copies of a communication received from the War Department, in answer to a letter requesting of the President, a withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from the Territory of the State, occupied by the Cherokees.

The Legislature will perceive in the conduct of the President in this matter as well as all others the disposition to accord to Georgia all her rights. The removal of the U. S. Troops from the territory occupied by the Cherokees, creates an immediate and pressing necessity for the passage of such laws as may effectually restrain all persons from entering into that territory, for the purpose of taking possession of the public lands, or taking valuable minerals therefrom, without license from the State.

GEO. R. GILMER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Milledgeville, 29th Oct. 1830.

Sir—By an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at its last session, all the Cherokee territory and the persons occupying it, were subjected to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State, after the 1st of June next ensuing. This act has gone into operation. The acknowledgment of the President of the right of the State to pass such an act, renders it unnecessary to say anything in its justification. The object of this letter is to request the President that the U. S. troops may be withdrawn from the Indian territory within Georgia. The enforcement of the non-intercourse law within the limits of the State, is considered inconsistent with the right of jurisdiction which is now exercised by its authorities, and must, if continued, lead to difficulties between the officers of the U. States and State Governments, which it is very desirable should be avoided. No doubt is entertained that the object of the President in ordering the U. S. troops into the Cherokee territory, was the preservation of the peace of the Union. The motive is duly appreciated. The Legislature is now in session. The special object

of its meeting is the enforcement of the laws of the state within the Cherokee country, and the punishment of intrusion into it by persons searching for gold. Its powers are amply sufficient for that purpose. As it is expected that the law for the punishment of trespass upon the public lands, will go into operation within a few days, the President is therefore requested to withdraw the troops as soon as it can be conveniently done. The conduct of Major Wager has been very severe to the gold diggers. In some instances unoffending citizens have been made the subjects of punishment in violation of their rights, and the authority of the State. Complaints have been made to this department and redress asked for. The removal of the troops is believed to be the most effectual means of preventing the repetition of such injuries. Information has also been received at this department, that the digging for gold is still carried on in various parts of the Cherokee territory, and that the extent of country containing mines is so great, that it is wholly impossible to prevent it by the use of the military alone. It is said that the Indians are even more extensively employed in taking gold than before the arrival of the troops. The fear of the whites had restrained them previously.

The President is assured that whatever measures may be adopted by the State of Georgia in relation to the Cherokees, the strongest desire will be felt to make them accord with the policy which has been adopted by the present administration of the general government. Very respectfully, &c.

GEO. R. GILMER.

To the President of the U. States.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 10.

Sir—The President has referred to this Department your letter of 29th of last month, advising him that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at its first session, subjecting all the Cherokee territory and the persons occupying it to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State, has gone into operation; and in reply I have the honor to inform you, that previous to the receipt of your letter an order was issued to Major Wager, a copy of which for your satisfaction, is here enclosed. By it you will perceive he is instructed, as the winter is approaching, to retire with his troops into winter quarters. It is expected that the emergency which induced the troops to enter the Indian country has ceased.

Your excellency entertains a just view of the motives which led to the ordering the troops into the Cherokee territory, as expressed in your communication. It is much to be regretted that in the execution of its orders, the commanding officer has found himself constrained to resort to measures, which have operated hardly upon some individuals.

The President is happy in the assurance which your Excellency is pleased to give, that the measures which the State of Georgia may adopt in relation to the Cherokees, will accord with the policy which has been adopted by the General Government.

Very respectfully, &c.

JOHN H. EATON.

His Excellency G. R. GILMER.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Nov. 8.

To Brevet Major P. Wager, 4th Reg't Infantry, Commanding Troops in the Cherokee Nation.

The purposes for which the Troops were ordered into the Cherokee nation

having in a great measure been answered, the Secretary of War deems it advisable, upon the approach of winter, that you retire to some position where the troops can be comfortably accommodated, and where they will be within striking distance to meet any contingency that may arise out of our Indian relations, which cannot at this time be perceived. It is hoped, however, that no circumstance will occur which will render it necessary again to employ the troops among the Cherokees, particularly as the Legislature of Georgia now in session, will, doubtless, take the proper and necessary steps to preserve tranquility along the Indian border. You will therefore with the detachment of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, return from Fort Mitchell. The Artillery, with the exception of Captain Baden's company, now at Fort Mitchell, will retire to their respective stations, viz: the men belonging to Lieut. Col. Fannin's Company to Augusta Arsenal; Captain Legare's Company to Charleston; and Captain Taylor's Company to Savannah.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

A. MACOMBER,
Maj. General Commanding the Army.

Despatch.—The voyage just performed by the ship Corinthian, captain Bennett, from Calcutta to Baltimore and back again, exhibits an instance of despatch which has perhaps never been surpassed. The Corinthian left Cal-

cutta on the 31st day of December last—arrived at the port of Baltimore with a full cargo—discharged the same and took in another full cargo—sailed again after being but 24 days here—and arrived at Calcutta on the 6th of July, making an interval of only seven months!

The population of the City of New-York, by the late census, is above 218,000!

American.

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[Continued from 4th Page.]

What good man would prefer a country covered by forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms, embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion!

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the Westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South & West, by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, & almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one, of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, & Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties, that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished. It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States, and Indians within their limits, are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their land does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess, by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subject to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and, by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests. The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. The authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection, does not exist in them; and, consequently, it is not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a power stripped of the right to exercise it for a purpose, and to execute the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of

Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people. The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, altho' great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, & to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood. It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless varied, both in its evils and its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interests and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material, and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the U. States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance, alone, ought to be protected; of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute, to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures, for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff, with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were justly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection, would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed. What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware, that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government, & pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the Treasury during the present year will amount to \$24,161,018, which will exceed by about \$300,000 the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at \$18,743,311; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been \$11,354,630; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1851, of \$4,819,781.

In connection with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of the public dues. The revenue enterpriser has been organized, and placed on a good footing; and, aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points, and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1849, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing boats have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service, thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick season's clothing to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to this object have been fully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from

the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith transmitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer, for a knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention & care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on your maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of the Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired. The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail, in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, by an increase in the accommodation of stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfillment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulations, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of the officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the U. States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supercede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the U. States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the question so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in these Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service, not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General. But, independently of those considerations, this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him, with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justice of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provision for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted the cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet

received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On the different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the selection of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other territories of the U. States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation; as one object of which, I beg leave to recall to your attention the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principle involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the U. States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to this subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the danger which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the U. States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a Bank of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks, while the Bank of the U. States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modification of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form, without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following correspondence has been communicated to the Georgia Legislature, by the Governor of the State:

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Nov. 20.

I transmit to both houses of the General Assembly, copies of a communication received from the War Department, in answer to a letter requesting of the President, a withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from the Territory of the State, occupied by the Cherokees.—The Legislature will perceive in the conduct of the President in this matter as well as all others the disposition to accord to Georgia all her rights. The removal of the U. S. Troops from the territory occupied by the Cherokees, creates an immediate and pressing necessity for the passage of such laws as may effectually restrain all persons from entering into that territory, for the purpose of taking possession of the public lands, or taking valuable minerals therefrom, without license from the State.

GEO. R. GILMER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, 29th Oct. 1850.

Sir—By an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at its last session, all the Cherokee territory and the persons occupying it were subjected to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State, after the 1st of June next ensuing. This act has gone into operation. The acknowledgment of the President of the right of the state to pass such an act, renders it unnecessary to say anything in its justification. The object of this letter is to request the President that the U. S. troops may be withdrawn from the Indian territory within Georgia. The enforcement of the non-intercourse law within the limits of the State is considered inconsistent with the right of jurisdiction which is now exercised by its authorities, and must, if continued, lead to difficulties between the officers of the U. States and State Governments, which it is very desirable should be avoided. No doubt is entertained that the object of the President in ordering the U. S. troops into the Cherokee territory, was the preservation of the peace of the Union. The motive is duly appreciated. The Legislature is now in session. The special object

of its meeting is the enforcement of the laws of the state within the Cherokee country, and the punishment of intrusion into it by persons searching for gold. Its powers are amply sufficient for that purpose. As it is expected that the law for the punishment of trespassers upon the public lands, will go into operation within a few days, the President is therefore requested to withdraw the troops as soon as it can be conveniently done. The conduct of Major Wager has been very severe to the gold diggers. In some instances unoffending citizens have been made the subjects of punishment in violation of their rights, and the authority of the State. Complaints have been made to this department and redress asked for. The removal of the troops is believed to be the most effectual means of preventing the repetition of such injuries. Information has also been received at this department, that the digging for gold is still carried on in various parts of the Cherokee territory, and that the extent of country containing mines is so great, that it is wholly impossible to prevent it by the use of the military alone. It is said that the Indians are even more extensively employed in taking gold than before the arrival of the troops. The fear of the whites had restrained them previously.

The President is assured that whatever measures may be adopted by the State of Georgia in relation to the Cherokees, the strongest desire will be felt to make them accord with the policy which has been adopted by the present administration of the general government. Very respectfully, &c.

GEO. R. GILMER.

To the President of the U. States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 10.

Sir—The President has referred to this Department your letter of 29th of last month, advising him that the act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed at its first session, subjecting all the Cherokee territory and the persons occupying it to the ordinary jurisdiction of the State, has gone into operation; and in reply I have the honor to inform you, that previous to the receipt of your letter an order was issued to Major Wager, a copy of which for your satisfaction, is here enclosed. By it you will perceive he is instructed, as the winter is approaching, to retire with his troops into winter quarters. It is expected that the emergency which induced the troops to enter the Indian country has ceased.

Your excellency entertains a just view of the motives which led to the ordering the troops into the Cherokee territory, as expressed in your communication. It is much to be regretted that in the execution of its orders, the commanding officer has found himself constrained to resort to measures, which have operated hardly upon some individuals.

The President is happy in the assurance which your Excellency is pleased to give, that the measures which the State of Georgia may adopt in relation to the Cherokees, will accord with the policy which has been adopted by the General Government.

Very respectfully, &c.

JOHN H. EATON.

His Excellency G. R. GILMER.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, Nov. 8.

To Brevet Major P. Wager, 4th Reg't Infantry, Commanding Troops in the Cherokee Nation:

The purposes for which the Troops were ordered into the Cherokee nation having in a great measure been answered, the Secretary of War deems it advisable, upon the approach of winter, that you retire to some position where the troops can be comfortably accommodated, and where they will be within striking distance to meet any contingency that may arise out of our Indian relations, which cannot at this time be perceived. It is hoped, however, that no circumstance will occur which will render it necessary again to employ the troops among the Cherokees, particularly as the Legislature of Georgia now in session, will doubtless, take the proper and necessary steps to preserve tranquility along the Indian border.—You will therefore with the detachment of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, return from Fort Mitchell. The Artillery, with the exception of Captain Baden's company, now at Fort Mitchell, will retire to their respective stations, viz: the men belonging to Lieut. Col. Fannin's Company to Augusta Arsenal; Captain Legare's Company to Charleston; and Captain Taylor's Company to Savannah.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

A. MACOMR,

Maj. General Commanding the Army.

Dispatch.—The vessel just performed by the ship Commodore, upon her return from Calcutta to Baltimore and back, and exhibits an instance of despatch which has perhaps never been surpassed. The Commodore left Calcutta on the 6th day of December last—arrived at the port of Baltimore with a full cargo—discharged the same and took on board her full cargo—sailed again after being in Calcutta here—arrived at New York on the 6th of July, making an interval of only seven months!

American.

The population of the City of New-York, by the late census, is above 218-

(Continued from 1st Page.)
the U. States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work, and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. containing an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the sand is destined to build up. This improvement is of great importance, and of great passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. At the same time, I intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such works of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinion and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and to be destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubts as to their accuracy; but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, where the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train indolence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the operation of personal interests; every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, a small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects, to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has been hitherto acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the Federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional dissensions.

to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed, and I shall endeavor to avoid repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignty, as far as is consistent with the right of action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty, is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of

the entire system, and to which we must look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and various causes, are doubtless, as in nature they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities.

These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs, to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution. It is only necessary to refer to the undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions among the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than 90 millions of dollars. That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds among the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation among the States. We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced. Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject, can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

—This viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives; to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement. Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce imprudent and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. (Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the interests of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, & sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution; whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject, which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.)

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion, that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the Tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be procured for the plan under consideration to operate upon; & if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justice of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that, as well as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual

I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head. I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burdens; and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate & necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen, that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But, if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct, to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States under the restriction of contributing to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength, as well as the true glory, of the confederacy, is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment; but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, & under the benign influence of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can again be effected, whenever some points on the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this Confederacy; nor is inequality always injustice. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the Federal Government to suit its own particular interests. The course which prevents it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot be entirely counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all; and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

—Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which will forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies. If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction.

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection. — It is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every citizen that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention. It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be pursued will be again resorted to. Any made

which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modeled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period; and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice-President.—The necessity for its amendment is so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles; differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it; and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all existing defects in so vital a part of their system.

While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the reeligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution

designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of

the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the U. States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises, to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition, and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subjected in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, I have held the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found, by our forefathers.

[See 2nd Page.]